

Another delightful work of art by the famous painter, Henry Clive, in the series of pictures portraying exotic types of feminine loveliness from neighboring lands . . . depicts a charming Brazilian attractively attired in native costume. Phyllis McGinley, noted poetess, has written appropriate verses to describe the fascinating subject. In *The American Weekly*, the magazine distributed with next Sunday's *Chicago Herald-American*.

When Wilson left the presidency the country was on a sound economic basis; when Hoover stepped out 15,000,000 of our people were unemployed.

It took Franklin Roosevelt to straighten out the mess. The benefits to the people he was responsible for have been innumerable; none can look about himself without seeing them on every hand. These are the things that Governor Bricker wants to "unscramble."

Conroy says, the Japs had been ordered to attack on September 16th, and on the 17th Henderson Field was to be captured. On the 18th, says Conroy, the Japs expected all Marines on Guadalcanal to be dead.

The Japs attacked on the 16th. But on the 18th, most of the Marines were still alive—and most of the Japs were dead.

pay to \$11,100 compared to a salary of \$6,000 a year for the mayor. The mayor's salary will be entirely out of line with the salaries of mayors in other cities of the second class and will make a lone mayor receive a larger sum than is paid to any other public official.

Partisan refusal to listen to the reasoning back of the Governor's veto showed this salary grab thru both house and senate. It is a hodgepodge of legislative juggling that seems to have been concocted out of a mixture of doubtful validity and at the same time tries to make it impossible for any Ft. Wayne taxpayer to seek redress in the courts. This is the type of law that the Republican majority is likely to introduce in the next campaign.

—Indianapolis News.

American bombers also blasted an air-field north of Rangoon, and shot down three of 13 enemy planes which tried to intercept them. Seven other enemy planes probably were damaged.

In land fighting, Chinese troops have reconquered the town of Sukki in southeastern China for the second time. But increasing Japanese air activity is reported in Hupeh and northern Yunnan provinces along the Yangtze river. Japanese infantry is advancing, supported by waves of bombers.

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And always wherever it happened before and wherever it is happening now, the purpose is the same. For the purpose of our living and dying together as Americans is the preservation of something singular and precious in this world—the preservation of this nation's life which, under God, has nurtured and given new hope to the race of men—not part of the race, nor just one religion of the race, but the race of man, composed as it is of many nationalities, many religions.

This is America. And Americans, wherever you may be, keep it that kind of America against every attempt of evil men to destroy it.




## Ex Libris... By William Sharp

THE 16 FOOT TELESCOPE WAS VISUALIZED IN "FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON"

THE HELICOPTER WAS FORECAST IN "CLIPPER OF THE CLOUDS"

THE ROCKET SHIP WAS PROPHESIED IN "AROUND THE MOON"



**JULES VERNE.**  
IN HIS ROMANTIC AND ADVENTURE NOVELS, FORETOLD THE WONDERS OF MODERN SCIENCE HALF A CENTURY BEFORE THEY WERE BORN...

**JULES VERNE**  
by GEORGE H. WALTZ, JR.

THE SUBMARINE WAS DESCRIBED IN "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA"

## STASSEN URGES WORLD ORDER

Says Government of Governments Only Way to Lasting Peace

Washington, March 12—Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, advocate of a United Nations world government, declared tonight that two world wars and a world-wide depression in a single generation "speak loudly and tragically" of the need "for a new and higher level of government."

Developments of science, travel, trade and communication have demonstrated that government limited to a national scale "is not enough," the 35-year-old Republican executive said in an address prepared for delivery to the United Nations forum in Constitution hall.

"Alliances, treaties, pacts between nations are not enough," he added. "The nations of the world must not merely agree that they wish to live together in the world in peace, but they must establish definitely a mechanism of government to serve the people."

Stassen, mentioned as a Republican presidential possibility in 1944, declared that this "new level of government" would not take the place of national government nor "fundamentally disturb" domestic sovereignty. Each nation would retain its own flag, constitution, heritages and citizens.

Human Rights Come First

"This new level of government must emphasize human rights rather than nations' rights," he said, "its cornerstone must be a deep respect for the fundamental dignity of man, of every race and color and creed."

He reviewed his earlier proposals for a world government guided by a single House of Parliament and charged with creating a world-wide police force, administering the air and seaways, increasing trade, improving health and literacy, protecting civil rights and administering temporary governments over axis nations, mandated countries and undeveloped or disputed areas.

The steps in preparing for the establishment of the world government, he proposed that this nation should strengthen unity between the United Nations during the war; develop United Nations commissions to handle joint problems such as the allocation of food supplies; renew the lend-lease program and extend reciprocal trade treaties.

## U. S. Tanks Ride More Safely on These New Pontons



In all quarters of the globe U. S. Army engineers are throwing ponton bridges across streams to carry the troops and equipment of the fighting forces. This new ponton has been developed with turned up edges to give more stability to the ponton and to prevent capsizing. Heavy tanks can pass over the bridges made of these pontons without fear that unequal distribution of the load will cause the pontons to turn over. They are longer than the original pontons used and the turned up ends add a great deal to the carrying capacity and to the stability. They were engineered as the result of actual war time experience and are being built for the army by The General Tire & Rubber Company.

## Rommel Follows Caution of Allies

London, Mar. 12—The situation in Tunisia turns on General Field Marshal Rommel's appreciation of the fact that the key to Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's fast success has been his refusal to be hurried into any large-scale attack. General Montgomery has waited until he has secured superiority in the air over the scene of the coming battle.

This method undoubtedly saves time in the end; but it gives the enemy a little extra time at the beginning. Marshal Rommel has, therefore, devoted this breathing space to an attack on the southern portion of the line, which was thinly held by the First Army. The latter is now feeling its way forward toward the Mareth defenses.

I am quite convinced it was never Marshal Rommel's intention to get his forces tied up in the Tunisian hills. Already he is going back. His operation reminds me strongly of those brilliant actions of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. General Jackson rushed up the valley and caused President Lincoln to alter his whole plan for the campaign. Marshal Rommel has done the same; and, having caused all the mischief he could, is now returning to a vital spot to meet the major enemy.

On arrival in Tunisia, Marshal Rommel found one change greatly to his advantage. In most of Tunisia he finds the situation reversed from what it was in Libya. The location of airdromes has given an advantage to the Germans; and loss of three advanced airdromes last week will have increased this advantage. That is why Stuka dive bombers have been so successful against land forces in passe and de file.

I know of no case where dive-bombing has been decisively successful except where the side using them had already secured fighter supremacy in the air above. Fighter supremacy is a prerequisite for success. Unfortunately, the Germans have it at the moment.

Then here is the question of port facilities. The Germans have succeeded in landing a sufficient number of super-heavy tanks to require a large part of the personnel of Marshal Rommel's two panzer formations—the 10th and 21st Divisions.

Having regard to the amount of bombing of ports by the Allied Air Forces, this is a very remarkable achievement. Port facilities of Bizerte are better than those of any other Tunisian harbor and it is probable that the heavy Mark VI tanks were landed there and then sent south by road. Some may have been landed at Sfax, 180 miles farther south.

The lesson we learned from this is that night bombing can never entirely seal a port; and that day bombing as routine is unprofitable unless fighter escorts can be provided.

## Aliquippa, Pa. Daily Ceases Publication

Pittsburgh, March 12—The Aliquippa (Pa.) News Gazette has ceased publication three and one-half months after it started business with the help of a loan from the CIO American Newspaper Guild, which previously conducted a 11 1/2-month strike at the Aliquippa Gazette, the News Gazette's predecessor.

The News Gazette's last issue was Feb. 19. It failed to resume its five-day week schedule Feb. 22 and representatives of P. J. Flannery of Brooklyn, the publisher, locked the doors.

The News Gazette started publication last Nov. 10 after receiving a guild loan of \$5,000 and leasing the property from the old publisher.

William W. Rodgers, secretary-treasurer of the guild, said the suspension came about "apparently because of mismanagement and lack of sufficient operating capital."

"The guild hopes that a way will be found to continue the enterprise so that the people of Aliquippa may not be permanently deprived of their own newspaper and the employees now displaced may again be restored to their jobs."

In explaining its loan to the Flannery group, the guild previously had asserted that it "had a choice of indefinite continuation of the strike (on the old Gazette), or of aiding in reestablishment of a privately published daily paper under a guild contract."

It maintained that its loan did not give it any voice in the paper's editorial policy.

Spain shipped 155,000 tons of sweet oranges to Germany and 26,000 to Britain in the 1942-43 season.

## HOG CEILING IS FINAL RESORT

Farmers Had Been Given Promise of Open Market For Pork

Washington, March 12—Farmers may soon be confronted with something they had been told wouldn't be introduced except as a last resort. That is price ceilings on live hogs. It's the general understanding in Washington that a ceiling program will be announced, probably this week.

It's understood that the plan has been worked out by the Office of Price Administration and Stabilization Director Byrnes. It's also understood that Secretary of Agriculture Wickard hasn't agreed to the plan and still insists that it'll be almost impossible to operate.

The hog ceiling is expected to be 15 dollars a hundred at Chicago. However, the price will vary by markets. Fifteen dollars is about a dollar less than top hogs have lately been bringing on the Chicago market. It represents about 15 per cent of parity and it's above the 13 dollars and 25 cents a hundred level at which Wickard has promised hog producers he will support prices.

Meanwhile, a permanent ceiling on corn is expected to be announced by O-P-A soon. The ceiling is expected to be a dollar and eight cents a bushel at Chicago. The present temporary ceiling of a dollar a bushel is in effect only until Saturday.

Cattle, dairy and poultry feeders expect to benefit from the corn ceiling. They have been complaining that this feed has been withheld from market by owners who expect the price to go still higher. They believe the price ruling will release the feed.

O-P-A and the price stabilization director believe the owners of an estimated hog crop of 25 million head will be able to do all right feeding corn at a dollar and eight cents a bushel and selling the animals at 15 dollars a hundred.

The 38 pounds of tin used in solder for a medium tank would make 10,000 tin cans.

## FOOD SITUATION MAY BE SERIOUS

Indiana Conditions Are Reported By Senator Raymond-Willis

Washington, March 12—America may soon be treated to some blunt and unpleasant facts about the food situation in certain parts of the country.

Senator Sheridan Downey, who's been touring the west coast as a one-man investigator for the senate military affairs committee, submits a report today which he says will reveal undreamed of want and hunger. Downey won't talk for publication before he gives his report to the committee, but a friend has told reporters that Downey intends to blast the situation wide open.

Along similar lines, Senator Raymond Willis of Indiana has made a survey of the food situation in his state. And he predicts a 20 per cent drop in food production this year from the level of 1942 crops.

After the senate military affairs committee hears Senator Downey, it will resume its hearings on the Austin-Wadsworth draft-labor bill. Committee Chairman Reynolds says A-F-of-L President Green and C-I-O Chief Philip Murray will be invited to explain their violent opposition to the labor-draft measure.

War Secretary Stimson repeated his own support of the Austin-Wadsworth bill in a radio speech last night. He also vigorously defended the army's plans for an eight-million-man force by the end of this year.

A home front war—the one against hoarding—apparently isn't over yet. In fact, there's a new wrinkle—honest hoarders. The OPA says some 80 to 100-million cans of excess food have been declared during the establishment of point rationing—enough to supply the nation's canned food needs for a whole month. One family, says the OPA, actually declared more than four-thousand cans. The only solution, it adds, is a law to permit confiscation of admitted excess food stocks, and the right to search homes.

## Curtail Beer For Potato Shipments

Washington, March 12—Shipments of beer by refrigerator cars was being drastically curtailed through the Midwest by the Office of Defense Transportation in a move to release cars desperately needed by North Dakota and Minnesota farmers for transporting seed potatoes to the South for spring sowing.

Approximately 10 refrigerator cars a day are being made available for other uses by an order from the ODT cutting beer shipments by rail from the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul breweries by 50 per cent for a half-week period. It was disclosed here. Approximately 1,200 to 1,500 refrigerator cars a week are employed in normal times transporting beer from Milwaukee's breweries alone.

Extension of the order to cover a longer period of time and include a larger area embracing Omaha and Kansas City was contemplated as Defense Transportation officials were in receipt of a plea from Red River Valley potato shippers demanding allocation of 3,500 cars before March 15 to avert bankruptcy.

Portable Stoves Used.

Refrigerator cars, warmed by portable stoves for winter travel, are extensively used for transport of produce and commodities—potatoes, citrus fruit and beer alike—which would be damaged by below-freezing temperatures.

The curtailment of beer shipments is the latest development in a general program promulgated by the Office of Defense Transportation to assure the most efficient use of America's limited supply of railroad rolling stock, including refrigerated freight cars, none of which have been built since 1940 due to the steel shortage.

As developed under Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the ODT, this program envisages supplying rolling stock first to meet the needs of the armed forces, second to civilian consumption, and finally, if any cars remain, to the transport of less-essential commodities.

Under this listing, farm produce is definitely rated above beer as a most essential commodity for winning the war, despite claims advanced within government agencies, holding beer to be necessary for national morale.

Demands which may require further curtailment in the use of refrigerator cars for less-essential commodities were foreseen as due to arise soon in California and Florida, and later on in the apple-growing Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys of Washington.

## Firewater Starts Indian On Warpath

Columbus, Indiana, March 12—A full-blooded American Indian known as "Redball" is in military custody after an overload of firewater sent him on the warpath at Columbus.

Police say "Redball," who is an army private, held a captain and a sergeant at the point of a gun because of an alleged grudge against the officers. He also stood off a squad of military police for more than an hour. Three charges of tear gas were required to bring the one-man commando unit into custody.

## PLUMBING SAFEGUARDS SOLDIERS' HEALTH



12 soldiers to shower



8 soldiers to lavatory

CHICAGO, ILL.—One of the biggest factors in the unusual record established by the United States in protecting the health of the armed forces is the fact that American Camps, barracks and naval training stations are the finest equipped from the standpoint of plumbing of any camps in any war in the history of the world. There is one shower bath for every 12 men; one lavatory and water closet for every 8 men and laundry tray in every barracks according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau. While the plumbing in army camps in this war sets an unusually high standard, the basic purpose is not to provide luxury for the men but to protect their health, morale and efficiency. In every war on which there are records, from the days of Sennacherib onward, the number of deaths from disease has exceeded many times the losses from killed or wounded in combat. In World War I, for instance, records show "admissions from disease were 14.6 times as numerous as those for wounds even in France."

## GILDA GAY

AH! THERE'S GILDA!

HELLO, GILDA! SAY WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO MARRY ME?

WELL, NOT TO-DAY! TRY ME AGAIN SOMETIME!

BUT WE COULD GET ALONG SO BEAUTIFULLY!

YOU'D BETTER GET ALONG IMMEDIATELY!

WHY CAN'T I EVER GET YOU TO SAY YES?

WHY DON'T YOU ASK ME IF I'M HUNGRY!

## HARRY KARRY

THE WOMAN SPY PREPARES TO MAKE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF Z-X-5—NOT KNOWING HIS REAL IDENTITY

ALEXI SAID THAT THIS YOUNG MAN WAS CONNECTED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT—HERE HE COMES NOW—

PARDON ME, BUT COULD I TROUBLE YOU FOR A MATCH?

YOU KNOW I AM DEEPLY INTERESTED IN ESPIONAGE—AS A HOBBY, AND I THINK YOU MEN AT INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS SO CLEVER—

REALLY, HOW INTERESTING!

—BUT—MY LADY, HOW DID YOU KNOW THAT I WAS CONNECTED WITH THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT??

## STARS ON PARADE

**CARL BRISSON**  
HELD THE AMATEUR WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF DENMARK AND SUBSEQUENTLY THE MIDDLEWEIGHT CROWN OF EUROPE!

**Bette Davis**  
ONCE WAS TOLD BY EVA LA GALLIENNE THAT SHE WOULD NEVER MAKE AN ACTRESS WHEN SHE TRIED TO ENTER HER SCHOOL!

**GRAPPY**  
HAS TO BE DRAWN NINE TIMES BEFORE HE CAN COMPLETE ONE ACTION IN THE MOVIE CARTOONS!

**They Know the Answers to Good Laundering**

That's What Muncie Housewives Are Finding Out When They Send Their Laundry to EVERS'.

JOIN THE PARADE TO

**Evers' Soft Water Laundry, Inc.**

**—PHONE 3731—**

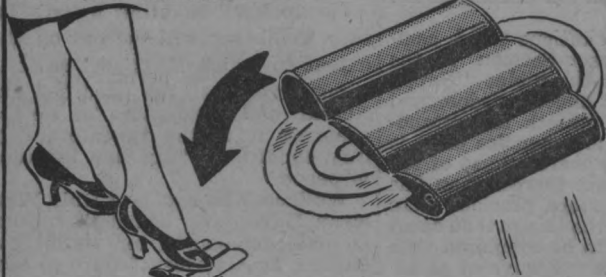


# SAVING TIN for UNCLE SAM



**TIN IS SAVED NOW IN THE MAKING OF TIN CANS**

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF CANS WILL NOW BE MADE BY THE NEW HIGHLY MECHANIZED ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS. BY THIS ELECTROLYTIC METHOD TIN CAN BE MADE TO COVER STEEL FOR NEARLY 3 TIMES AS MANY CANS AS UNDER THE CONVENTIONAL "HOT DIP" METHOD.



SAVE 'EM-WASH 'EM-CLEAN 'EM-SQUASH 'EM THESE ARE THE FOUR STEPS IN THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE'S JOB TO HELP SALVAGE STEEL AND TIN BY SENDING TIN CANS BACK TO THE SCRAP HEAP

**SALVAGED TIN CANS GO INTO MANY WAR ITEMS...**



**THERE IS ENOUGH TIN IN 3 SALVAGED CANS TO MAKE A HAND GRENADE..**

**ONE TIN CAN YIELDS ENOUGH TIN FOR A PAIR OF BINOCULARS...**



**A FAMILY OF FOUR SAVING ITS CANS FOR TWO WEEKS WILL SAVE SUFFICIENT TIN TO SUPPLY THIS METAL FOR A PORTABLE FLAME THROWER...**



**A MONTH'S SAVING OF CANS WILL MAKE THE BUSHINGS FOR 3 MACHINE GUNS**

## WALTER

(Continued From Page One)

deplete the foreclosures of mortgages, but has never mentioned a method to get them paid off. He shed heartfelt tears over the hungry who could not find work but he presented no plan to get them jobs. He wrung his literary hands over busted banks and vanished savings but proposed no way to stop the disaster. He wept plaintively about national misery, but provided no blue-print to get comfort or security. The Colonel was inclined to blame it all on President Roosevelt. In the preceding administration he had been blaming a few things on President Hoover—there were no Democrats in office to blame things on—but a blame on Hoover was as mustard seed to that of an alligator near.

"When a still repentant people reelected F. D. R. President by the votes of every state except Maine and Vermont—well, they were all out of step but the Colonel, even in Illinois, the sphere of his greatest influence. You can understand—it's not much fun being a drum major and not out in front of the band.

"Came the war, as the novelists would say. The Colonel had been anti to a lot of things in his time. But his favorite anti of anti was the war. It took Pearl Harbor to make him follow the flag outside the continental limits of the United States. The Colonel got out and dusted off his commission, unfurled his flag, polished his sword and rhetorically declared that those who live by the sword should perish by it.

"The Colonel has never told us just where to strike the enemy or how. He has never said whether we need boys for defense or where or how to get them. He has not showed how to get an army without selective service. He has not devised a way to finance the war without high taxes or a big national debt. He has not proved how to supply our armed forces without a highly organized industry and agriculture here at home.

"He has complained of official blundering at Washington. Of course, mistakes have been made. What nation ever won a war without making mistakes? But the President has a way of correcting them. All of you have noticed that big mistakes are usually followed by an exchange of letters. One begins, "Dear Mr. President: I hereby resign." The other, "Dear Jake or John or Jimmy (as the case may be): 'You don't know how much you will be missed'."

Furthermore, President Harding, Senator Lodge, Senator Watson and their kind make a mistake which, in my opinion, permitted this present World War. If they had not prevented our country from making a common peace with the Allied Nations, if a common front had been maintained, not even the intimated Schickelgruber would have dared to break faith and attack. If those half-finished warships costing hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money had not been sunk in the ocean, we would have been able to make a nearer to a two-ocean navy in 1941.

"Now if Colonel McCormick has a better mousetrap than President Roosevelt, the world will tramp a path to his office instead of to the White House and the royal heads of Europe would be checking their crowns and ermine coats in the Tribune Building in Chicago. The same would be true even if the Colonel had nothing more than a better fly paper. The old adage still holds, molasses catches more flies than vinegar. But to catch nefarious Nazis, yuletuous Mussolinis and jingo Japs with neither conscience, honor, nor souls, it takes ships, planes, tanks, guns, bombs, supplies, without end and above all that indomitable leadership that inspires indomitable courage in those who bear the brunt and toll in the heat of the day. Barbed invectives, split infinitives, blood-curdling adjectives and venomous editorials never yet have won a war. Constructive criticism is what counts and officials in Washington welcome constructive criticism, fresh ideas and new viewpoints. Such is one of the fundamental purposes of a free press in a free country. Fresh ideas are more powerful than secret weapons because they enable the President and his administration to formulate sound and winning policies. With sound policies based on mature judgment and backed up by a united people we can not fail.

"At this moment isolation is determined by events, conditions, circumstances and forces over which we have no control. Suppose great powers should attempt to isolate us? There might come a time when we would have to fight for national existence. In fact, we are fighting for self-preservation, and national existence at this very moment. Suppose Schickelgruber and Hirohito won this war. Can you not see what they would do to a rich land like this? If you think your tax burdens are heavy now, imagine what they would be in such a case. Schickelgruber came into power whining about the injustices of the Versailles treaty. As soon as he got into France, he levied taxes on the French people that made the treaty makers of Versailles look like pikers. Look what he has done in Holland, Denmark and Norway who had nothing whatsoever to do with the treaty of Versailles. There is only one way open—we must win this war if it takes every one of us and everything we have."

American marines have received parachute training since 1922.

## Legal Notice

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

In the matter of Certain Proposed Public Improvements in the City of Muncie, State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that it is desired and deemed necessary to make the following described public improvements for the City of Muncie, Indiana, as authorized by the following numbered improvement resolutions, adopted by said Board, on the 10th day of March, 1943, to-wit:

I. R. No. 859-1943 To improve Manhattan Avenue by construction of curb and gutter on both sides of Manhattan Avenue from Memorial Drive to the North line of lot No. 99 in Burlington Heights Addition.

I. R. No. 860-1943 To improve Milton Street by construction of curb and gutter on both sides of Milton Street from Cromer Avenue North to corporation line.

All work done in the making of said described public improvements shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the improvement resolution, as numbered, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the above named date, and the drawings, plans, profiles and specifications which are on file and may be seen in the office of the Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The Board of Public Works has fixed the 31st day of March, 1943 as a date upon which remonstrances may be filed or heard by persons interested in or affected by said described public improvements, and on said date at 2:30 o'clock P. M., the Board of Public Works will meet at its office in said City for the purpose of hearing and considering any remonstrances which may have been filed, or which may have been presented; said Board fixes said date as a date for the modification, confirmation, rescinding, or postponement of action on said remonstrances; and on said date will hear all persons interested or whose property is affected by said proposed improvements, and will decide whether the benefits that will accrue to the property abutting and adjacent to the proposed improvement and the City will be equal to or exceed the estimated cost of the proposed improvements, as estimated by the City Civil Engineer.

Board of Public Works  
By W. M. BROCK, Clerk  
March 12-19, 43

## Legal Notice

LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the Local Alcoholic Beverage Board of Delaware County, Indiana, will at 9:00 A. M. on March 12, 1943 at the Clerk's Office, Court House in the City of Muncie, in said County, begin investigation of the applications of the following named persons, requesting the issue to the applicants, of the local alcoholic beverage permits of the classes hereinafter designated and will, at said time and place, receive information concerning the fitness of said applicants, and the propriety of issuing the permits applied for to such applicants at the premises named:

Bynum F. Smith, 87746, Transfer from W. M. Smith, 87746, permit from Wonga Myers, 400 S. Blaine St., Muncie.  
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., 87711, (Grocery), 901-03 E. Willard St., Muncie—Beer Dealer.  
Said investigation will be open to the public, and public participation is requested.

Alcoholic Beverage Commission of Indiana  
By JOHN F. NOONAN  
Secretary  
BERNARD E. DOYLE  
Excise Administrator

## Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana,  
Delaware County, ss:  
Ida Curtis  
George Curtis  
In the Delaware Circuit Court.  
Complaint: Divorce.  
No. 17035  
Said investigation is hereby given the said defendant George Curtis that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, together with my opinion, permitted this present World War. If they had not prevented our country from making a common peace with the Allied Nations, if a common front had been maintained, not even the intimated Schickelgruber would have dared to break faith and attack. If those half-finished warships costing hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money had not been sunk in the ocean, we would have been able to make a nearer to a two-ocean navy in 1941.

"Now if Colonel McCormick has a better mousetrap than President Roosevelt, the world will tramp a path to his office instead of to the White House and the royal heads of Europe would be checking their crowns and ermine coats in the Tribune Building in Chicago. The same would be true even if the Colonel had nothing more than a better fly paper. The old adage still holds, molasses catches more flies than vinegar. But to catch nefarious Nazis, yuletuous Mussolinis and jingo Japs with neither conscience, honor, nor souls, it takes ships, planes, tanks, guns, bombs, supplies, without end and above all that indomitable leadership that inspires indomitable courage in those who bear the brunt and toll in the heat of the day. Barbed invectives, split infinitives, blood-curdling adjectives and venomous editorials never yet have won a war. Constructive criticism is what counts and officials in Washington welcome constructive criticism, fresh ideas and new viewpoints. Such is one of the fundamental purposes of a free press in a free country. Fresh ideas are more powerful than secret weapons because they enable the President and his administration to formulate sound and winning policies. With sound policies based on mature judgment and backed up by a united people we can not fail.

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American marines have received parachute training since 1922.

## THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"How do you feel about this idea of stopping 'em from selling liquor anywhere near army camps, Judge?"

"I was just talking about that with Will down at the barber shop about ten minutes ago. Tell you what I told him, Ned, I say it's up to the Army to decide. Why should we walk in and tell the Army how to do its job

...any more than I should tell you how to go about putting out a fire? And here's something that strikes me funny. All this worrying seems to be about the boys' conduct around the camps here in this country. You never hear a word of worrying about them drinking when they go abroad. Kind of queer, isn't it, Ned?"

Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.

## ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page One)

receipts and for which the rosy prediction of \$33 million by June 30 has been made will probably have vanished by the time the legislators meet again, if some of the moves now contemplated are made into law."

x x x

For one thing or another, many Republican legislators were disgruntled with the party leadership when the session ended. But only one of them, Senator Albert Ferris (R. Milton) expressed his sentiments and he did it in a way that hurt. He asked that a protest, which speaks for itself, be entered in the senate records. It follows:

"As the final moments of this 32nd session of the General Assembly are reached, I with malice toward none and charity for all, do desire to exercise my constitutional right of protest and have the same recorded in the Journal.

"With the nation at war, with the commonwealth facing grave and pressing domestic problems, with bills vitally affecting national welfare and domestic security awaiting only the opportunity for earnest and solicitous sponsors to call for passage, the Senate has spent the last five hours of its constitutional existence in recess and frolic. Nero, fiddling while Rome burned was little more oblivious of the public interest than the leadership which frittered away these precious hours. I truly tremble for my country in the face of such dereliction of duty and betrayal of personal and public trust. With restrained, yet terrible earnestness, I denounce such tactics to the times when all

such things shall be answered for, I denounce them to Heaven and to earth."

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—It's interesting to check up now to see just what the recently-adjourned Republican legislature which ranted and raved so much about bureaucracy in Washington did along that line itself.

A survey shows that the legislature created 10 commissions which will function during the next two years. Some of them, no doubt, will be worth the time and the state's money—but they are all, in essence, just more bureaus, things the Republicans say they hate. And how many legislative commissions have ever accomplished anything? Heading the list of commissions and councils from the standpoint of money appropriated is the 22-member economic council which is to make plans to ease the post-war shock in the state.

This council, for which \$50,000 is appropriated, is to study the state's natural and economic resources during the next two years.

Probably the most important commission from the Republican party standpoint is the seven-man commission which has been created to investigate the state welfare department during the next two years. G. O. P. leaders are counting on this commission, which is to be composed of five Republicans and two Democrats, to turn up some good Republican propaganda for the next campaign.

This commission was created following a short-term investigation made by special commission during the session which turned up exactly nothing but hearsay evidence.

Another new board is the stream pollution control board which will

have the authority to supervise the dumping of waste materials into Hoosier streams and to take steps to prevent pollution.

Study committees have been set up to work on transportation and election laws and recommend codification on proposals to the '45 session. Another committee is to study townships and their problems.

Two other commissions will comb the brush for possible improvements in the state intangibles tax laws for information pertinent to a vague plan for revamping the system of county officials drawing fees in addition to their regular salaries.

A commission also was set up to study the feasibility of establishing a hospital for crippled children, particularly for children suffering from infantile paralysis. This was done as an appeasement gesture after the legislature turned down the proposal of Senator Charles Phelps (D. Ft. Wayne) that an appropriation of \$250,000 be made for the immediate construction of such an institution.

Indianapolis, too, got a new board of its own—a board of five directors to be named by Mayor Tyndall to operate the City hospital. (One of Mayor Tyndall's main campaign proposals was to take the City hospital out of politics and the Mayor himself can't tell you how this will do it.)

As I said before, the purpose of most of these commissions is good. But no legislative observer can recall, with but one or two exceptions, any commission that ever did a nickel's worth of work or good.

One exception was the highway study commission created by the '41 legislature which met, worked and submitted concrete proposals to the legislature. But this was due to the fact that the highway commission members themselves were members and they made the commission an active proposition. Typical of most commissions was the wage-hour study commission created by the '41 session to placate labor which wanted a state wage-hour law passed. This commission never met.

Another thing interesting to note about the session just past is that it sent 321 bills to the governor, 64 more than did the famous '41 "copper" session which even the Republicans openly brand now as a "stinker."

This is worth noting since this is what the session, which according to its leaders was to be devoted only to essential legislation for the wartime emergency and operation of state government, did.

And the number of bills passed over the '41 session is even more startling when one considers that a great portion of the '41 legislation was of a patronage nature and there were only two regular patronage bills this session.

This shows that the '43 session devoted itself almost entirely to "two-bit" legislation, most of which dealt with raising the salaries of public officials, particularly Republican officials.

## SPONSOR

(Continued From Page One)

annual budget and will be effective only in Muncie.

Petitions for public improvements such as paved streets, alleys, sewers, sidewalks, curbs and gutters are also presented and acted upon by the board of public works and safety. It has been suggested that the full time new board member would handle these cases. Certainly, the city of Muncie property owners do not want another era of the "paving trust" such as operated during the former Hampton administration.

## Middle West Will Have Hemp Mills

Washington, March 12 — Two plants in Indiana and one in Kentucky are among 39 hemp processing mills which the government will operate this year. The agriculture department announced at Washington today that WR Hemp Industries, Incorporated, will operate mills at Warren and Remington in Indiana and at Winchester, Kentucky.

These mills—as well as 36 other government-operated mills in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin—will augment six privately-owned mills already in operation. The plant operation plans are part of the government's program to manufacture cordage fiber from home-grown hemp. The agriculture department says its plan to start up farmers for production of 185,000 acres of hemp this year is almost completed. The 185,000 acres is expected to yield about 57-thousand tons of hemp fiber, a product formerly imported from the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies.

Ice hockey statistics in the National Hockey League show the home team is a 3-1 favorite.

## Soldier Knows How To Keep Information

Chanute Field, Illinois, March 12.—The enemy will get no information from one soldier recently transferred from the air force technical command school at Chanute Field. He's even reluctant to discuss military matters with his superiors in the army.

The story of the silent one, whose name must remain a secret, was released by the army this morning. It begins when the unidentified private entered the squadron orderly room and asked for his service record. He needed it, he explained, because he was leaving for another station. The non-commissioned officer in charge asked where he was going. Repeated warnings against talking about military affairs leaped to the soldier's mind, and he reprovingly replied:

"I can't tell you. It's a military secret."

The non-com assured the private that it was quite in order for him to reveal his destination. So the private looked around furtively, leaned over and whispered the information into his superior's ear.

## Says Farm Problem Must Have Solution

Washington, March 12 — Congress during the week gave definite notice that the farm manpower problem must be solved immediately. And the senate Military Affairs committee has approved a farm labor bill containing a solution.

The measure is the Bankhead bill, which would give blanket exemption to all farm workers. The opposition managed to modify it somewhat. A clause was written in which would make it possible for Selective Service boards to determine whether men asking deferment were really contributing enough to agriculture to be passed over.

Opponents of the measure protested that anyone could get a small acreage, claim he was a farmer, and escape the draft. They said other classes of men could possibly show that they were just as essential to the home front as farm workers. And this was followed by the announcement that men engaged in food processing are entitled to deferment consideration.

The military services fought the Bankhead bill. Colonel Lewis Sanders of Selective Service charged that agriculture isn't making the best of the manpower it now has. He said the nearly five million workers who are cultivating an average of about five acres of land each should be placed where they can till more crops.

## BLOOD BANK HELPS DONOR

Schenectady, N. Y.—A Schenectady man deposited a pint of blood in the Red Cross blood donor center and soon after found himself in need of a withdrawal. A few weeks after Frank Sustek gave his blood to help the men in the armed forces, he was taken to the hospital, where physicians ordered several transfusions to combat the effects of a gastric ulcer hemorrhage.

The law which created the WAACs permits 150,000 women to volunteer for non-combat service.



YOUR CO-OPERATION HAS BEEN A BIG HELP

For the past several months we have been asking you not to call Long Distance when you could possibly avoid it, thus "clearing the way" for the all-important messages of our armed forces, government and war industries.

We have explained that, although the greatest volume of Long Distance calls in history is crowding the telephone lines, additional circuits could not be provided at this time because of wartime restrictions on copper and other critical materials.

Your understanding of this situation and your splendid co-operation have helped the telephone company do a big and vital job faster and better... have aided our country's war effort. We hope you will continue to help.

We appreciate more than we can say your friendly attitude and assistance. We'll try, in turn, to provide the best service possible under existing conditions.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

## OUR DEMOCRACY

by Mat

## To Win THE WAR ON THE HOME FRONT

WE NEED—



FROM OUR FACTORIES

MORE PRODUCTION

MORE FOOD

GOOD HEALTH

FROM OUR FARMS

IN THE NATION

AND—



CAREFUL BUYING—LESS SPENDING

MORE SAVINGS IN WAR BONDS, SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, LIFE INSURANCE.



## THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher  
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, March 12, 1943

### Juvenile Crime Problem

"Boom conditions in many communities and easy money in youthful hands," says F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover, "are contributing to the general let-down in moral standards among juveniles."

Mr. Hoover speaks from the record, which shows that the age of the most frequent arrests in 1942 was 18. This is a drop of one year from the level which predominated from 1939 to 1941.

"A deplorable lack of parental guidance and discipline in many homes," says this crime expert, is responsible for an alarming increase in the number of girls under 21 arrested in 1942. Compared with 1941, the percentage increase was 55.7 per cent. This is enough to give every citizen serious concern.

The demoralization that accompanies warfare may be responsible in part, for the fact that 64.8 per cent more girls under 21 were arrested for prostitution and commercialized vice in 1942 as compared with the preceding year. This certainly indicates that there is considerable work to be done by those concerned about the youth of the land.

We call attention, however, to the fact that the figures quoted are in percentages of those arrested for the previous year. No careless reader should assume that the percentages represent a correct determination as to the number of individual offenders.

Recognizing the dangers that arise in wartimes, authorities have been more vigilant. Frequently, an individual is arrested more than once for the same offense. Consequently, no one knows whether the increase reported attests greater zeal on the part of the enforcement officers or greater crimes on the part of young people.

Frankly, we have great faith in the young people of the United States. Despite the lamentations of reformers, always anxious to regulate the lives of other people, we seriously doubt if crime has increased 55.7 per cent among girls under 21 or that prostitution and commercialized vice have increased 64.8 per cent.

The figures, regardless of what they demonstrate, should stimulate adults to exert themselves in the interest of youth. Certainly, those interested in social reforms and what is termed moral righteousness have an opportunity to do something about the situation which will not be improved by denunciation.

The test of what we will do about this situation will be what we do in Bloomington. There is a great field for activity along this line, offering rare opportunity for Christian service to growing youth.

Before denouncing young people, it might be a good idea for adults to ask themselves, "What have we done to help the young people secure proper recreation and amusements?"—Bloomington Star.

### Birth of a New France

Slowly but successfully a new France is being built on the sands of Africa. The order issued by General Giraud on March 7 repudiates the authority of the Vichy regime not only for North Africa but for all of France, and therewith forms a document which, for the import which it carries, is unique in its military terseness. "A decree signed in Vichy is not valid in French Africa," it says. That is plain. But it also continues: "The German occupation has interrupted the free exercise of national sovereignty. We must draw the logical consequences." The logical consequence is that a decree signed by Vichy, which is supported by German troops and does not rest on the free exercise of national sovereignty is not valid anywhere. The declaration concludes: "All that is necessary will be done." That holds the promise of action not only in North Africa but also in France itself, when the time is ripe for it.

The proclamation itself, in effect, repeals all Vichy laws in North Africa, including those issued in imitation of the Nazi Nuremberg laws. The department which administered these laws against the Jews has been suppressed and the minister in charge dismissed. Many political prisoners arrested by the previous regime have already been released, and the release of the rest has been pledged as soon as arrangements can be made for taking care of them.

All this is in line with the Atlantic Charter, to which Giraud has pledged adherence. To some these gratifying results may appear to be painfully slow in coming. But there is compensation in the thought that they are being produced by a French regime and herald a French rebirth, without revolution or anarchy behind our own battle lines, and without the compulsion of foreign bayonets. They should pave the way for a unification of all French factions whose chief concern is France and not merely the promotion of their special fortunes or ideologies.—New York Times.

### "American Jackasses"

Nazi propagandists by the thousands are at work in the United States today. Not a few of them operate in this very community. They are not paid by Berlin and they have no direct connection with Dr. Goebbels. But unwittingly in most cases—deliberately in a few—they are giving their services without charge to the fostering of disunity within the American people and thus helping Hitler.

The fundamental technique of Nazi propaganda in America, as in every other country which Hitler seeks to overcome, is to drive wedges into the cracks of national unity. It is a simple and effective method, capable of being disguised in such clever ways as to ensnare innocent people in the furtherance of its anti-American purpose.

For example: Circulating in this community, and passing as a traditional Irish-Jewish joke at the present time, is a clipping. It has appeared in several publications and has been printed for distribution on small cards. There are various modifications, but the following appears to be the basic version:

The first American Sailor to kill a Jap was Michael Murphy.

The first American Bombardier to sink a Jap ship was Colin Kelley.

The first American Flyer to bag a Jap plane was Edward O'Hara.

The first American Coast Guard to detect a spy ship was John Cullen.

The first American Soldier eulogized by the President was John Patrick Powers.

The first American to make himself a human torpedo was Richard Fleming.

The first American Naval Captain to sink 5 Jap ships was Mike Moran.

The first American Admiral to be killed in combat was Daniel J. Callahan.

The first American to get four new tires was Abie Cohen.

The author of the "joke" probably was not an American. At all events he certainly was not familiar enough with American war heroes to avoid making a number of revealing mistakes of fact.

The first shot of the war, fired from gun No. 3 on the destroyer Ward, sank a midge Japanese submarine outside of Pearl Harbor before the aerial attack began. No Michael Murphy was a member of that gun crew.

Colin Kelly was not a bombardier. He piloted the Flying Fortress which attacked the Japanese battleship Haruna off the Philippines and left it afire and sinking. His bombardier, it happens, was named Meyer Levin and has since been again decorated for gallantry in the Coral Sea battle.

Edward H. O'Hare—not O'Hara—shot down five Japanese planes and damaged a sixth during the Gilbert islands raid last January 31. These were not the first planes brought down by an American flier.

The list of Jews who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, at Pearl Harbor and since, is a long one. As in the last war, and as in every war in American history, Americans of Jewish faith have fought and died with courageous devotion.

But the enemy is not interested in the facts. The enemy wants to turn Christian against Jew, Protestant against Catholic, white against Negro, class against class. The enemy wants Americans to fight among themselves so that America will succumb as did France. To that end his propaganda tries to exploit every cleavage, to expand every crack into a chasm.

Anyone in America who helps, however, unwittingly, to spread such decisive Nazi propaganda as the above "joke," not only defiles the standard of "liberty and justice for all" that is our heritage but also endangers the security of his country in its hour of trial. Hitler calls them American Jackass.—Bloomington Star.

### Dangerous Nonsense

Governor Hickenlooper of Iowa recently decided to go Gerald L. K. Smith one better and delivered this gem of thought:

"I don't believe our people want to live on muskrat for 10 years in order to send corn and pork to foreign countries."

Does not that statement give you the measure of the Iowa governor? It was that kind of talk and that kind of thinking after 1918 which made the United States an isolationist nation and helped to bring on World War II.

Hickenlooper is making an appeal to prejudice which is dangerous to the cause for which so many fine young Iowa men are fighting today.

Food is a valuable weapon in fighting a war and in making a peace. The governor of a state ought to know that and probably does. He just does not care. He finds it easier to address an appeal to prejudice than to reason. He thinks the former may win him some votes.

All of the outstanding leaders of both political parties know that the United States is going to have to send food abroad just as we are sending soldiers abroad. Both go for the same reason—to win the war and the peace which is to follow.

The sending of food abroad does not mean that Americans will have to live on muskrats and Governor Hickenlooper knows that, too. He is just doing what he can to stir up trouble.

If his statement ever gets to Germany, the propaganda agency probably will twist it into the statement that the people of the United States ARE living on muskrats and that muskrat meat is about to be rationed.

That is what can happen when men in high places start talking nonsense.—Journal Gazette.

### The Air Offensive

Whether the massive air offensive that is pounding German cities, military establishments and industrial plants by day and by night is or is not a prelude to an Allied invasion of the European Continent, there is no doubt that it is creating havoc in both Germany's military economy and in German minds. That is quite evident from the Nazi reaction to it, and that reaction is characteristic. It consists of whines and threats.

On the one hand, the Nazis are reported to be appealing to the Pope, whom they have flouted heretofore, to take the initiative in obtaining agreements among the belligerents to stop the bombing of "open cities"—such "open cities" as, for instance, Berlin, Cologne, Essen, Munich and others, with their vast concentration of war industries. On the other hand, they threaten to "retaliate" by bombing not only British cities but also New York, Boston and Washington. And presumably as an earnest of this threat they have staged a new air raid over London to demonstrate what they might do.

At the beginning of the war Hitler threatened to "raze enemy cities," and the ruins of Warsaw, of Rotterdam, of Coventry, above all those of London itself, testify to Nazi savagery. But that was in the days when the German air force dominated the European skies and when Goering boasted that no enemy plane would penetrate the powerful German defenses. "England will crack," Hitler shouted in those days, and his audiences roared with hilarious cheers. But England did not crack; it took all Hitler could give "grimly and gayly"; and now the Nazis are reaping the whirlwind they have sown.

As for the threats, they are undoubtedly real as far as England is concerned. But in England's darkest days, Mr. Churchill declared that Hitler's raids have merely "kindled a fire in British hearts which will burn with a steady and consuming flame until the last vestiges of Nazi tyranny have been burned out of Europe." And the British do not change their minds often. If Hitler should ever attempt to bomb America, the American people would "take it" in the same spirit. But if he does, it will merely demonstrate the final stage of Nazi desperation. For such raids could be made only by suicide squads which would have no hope of ever getting back. And Hitler has not many planes to spare for such a purpose.—New York Times.

### Using Our Refugees

The war industries need engineers and skilled technicians, the Army and the civilian population need doctors. But we cannot employ refugee engineers and technicians in responsible positions or permit refugee doctors to practice unless they are citizens. This is as it should be. Citizenship is so rich a privilege that it cannot be granted for the asking. Under the Second War Powers Act certain requirements have been sensibly waived, so that badly needed aliens not within the jurisdiction of naturalization courts may become citizens and thus inducted as officers. But the needs of the industries and of civilian health cannot be met in this way. If we are to have an Army of 11,000,000 we must withdraw about 77,000 doctors from private practice—a loss which is bound to reflect itself in the statistics of sickness and death. Yet we still fail to make the most of our refugee doctors.

New Jersey has pointed a way out. The State Legislature passed a law in 1937 which made possible the granting of licenses to alien doctors who became citizens within six years. Because naturalization proceedings have taken longer thirty-five of these beneficiaries may be forced to retire. A measure to extend the time in which a temporary license may be granted is now before the Legislature. Not only should it be passed, but the thirty states in which citizenship is a prerequisite to receiving a license should follow the example set. We need all the physicians and trained engineers that we can enroll.

As matters stand, we know more about the aliens within this country than we do about the native-born. Political beliefs and affiliations, education, training—everything is known. Even fingerprints are on file. It ought to be no difficult matter with all this information to weed out the undesirable and make the most of the rest.—New York Times.

### Farming, Great War Industry

Forging the mightiest weapon in the history of the world is the special task, and the special privilege, of every man, woman and child in America. FOOD is that weapon and the military annals of all time testify to its effectiveness. In a very real sense our American Armies, our Navy, our Marines, and all our armed forces literally "travel on their stomachs."

When the farmers of this country in 1942, rallying to a cry of "More Food for Freedom," exceeded all previous records by 12 per cent, they demonstrated agriculture's unbeatable ability to adapt a great industry to wartime purposes. Perhaps you haven't thought about farming as one of America's greatest industries, but it is. In fact, it is the biggest war plant in this country. You don't see much of it at any one time, but if the farms were put side-by-side they would make a huge "war plant" of more than 30 million workers. From that billion acres in 1943 must come more food than we have ever produced before—more food than any nation ever produced before—in spite of serious shortages of farm labor and farm machinery and equipment.—Bloomington Star.

### A Friend of Those Who Serve

Pain and uncertainty about the future are inevitable in any hospital, but in Army and Navy hospitals there are certain factors that tend to make the lot of the patients doubly difficult. The sick or wounded service man is usually far from home or friends. He has suddenly been removed from the disciplined pattern of group living and action to which he has been conditioned. It is no small wonder that he needs assistance to adjust to his new situation. The Army and Navy, recognizing that need, have commissioned the American Red Cross to carry on social service work in their hospitals.

The Red Cross program, developed in Army general and Naval hospitals since the last war, has three main phases. Social case work is carried on by Red Cross medical and psychiatric social workers. Carefully selected on the basis of their professional training and personal qualifications, these workers, in cooperation with the medical officers, diagnose and treat the emotional effects of danger and fatigue and nervous strain that often complicate the physical ailments of the patients. Medically approved recreation is provided for those who are convalescing. The Red Cross now operates the third largest chain of motion picture theatres in the world, exclusively for the benefit of our hospitalized fighting men. It has built 175 recreation buildings as adjuncts to hospitals; furnished 1,765 sun-rooms in military hospitals; provided thousands of radios, pianos and games to such institutions. Its Gray Ladies—15,000 volunteers—write letters for the patients; read to them, befriend them in countless ways.

Already hospital ships are bringing back their tragic loads of maimed and wounded to this country. It is greatly to be feared that many more will follow them. Secretaries Knox and Stimson have both warned the nation that it must brace itself for heavier casualties than have yet been known. The United States will not shrink from the price of victory, but it will spare no effort to see that the men who have shattered their bodies in its cause receive the best of care. A gift to the American Red Cross is one way of insuring that care.—New York Times.

### Madame Chiang's Answer

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek asked two very important questions in her speech in Madison Square Garden in New York.

They were: "What are we going to make of the future?"

"What will the reavescing world, recovering from this hideous blood-letting, be like?"

Then she gave this answer: "The wisest minds in every corner of the world are pondering over these questions, and the wisest of all reserve their opinion. But without letting temerity outrun discretion, I venture to say that certain things must be recognized.

"Never again must the dignity of man be outraged as it has been since the dawn of history.

"All nations, great and small, must have equal opportunity of development. Those who are stronger and more advanced should consider their strength as a trust to be used to help weaker nations to fit themselves for full self-government and not to exploit them.

"Exploitation is spiritually as degrading to the exploiter as to the exploited.

"Then, too, there must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lessons gained thereby.

"Finally, in order that this war may indeed be the war to end all wars in all ages, and that nations, great and small alike, may be allowed to live and let live in peace, security and freedom in the generations to come, co-operation in the true and highest sense must be practiced."

How well the world's foremost woman statesman put the case for a free world.—Journal Gazette.

### The Nazis Give OCD a Lift

A voice over the Nazi radio helped make this week's double-alarm air raid test a success. The voice warned us that this and other cities "may not be safe a few months hence." Some of us needed this reminder. Some of us are like the man who dropped his life insurance: he had given it a fair trial for some years and hadn't died. Air raid precautions have long since lost their novelty and become something of a chore. OCD Director James M. Landis notes that membership in the civilian defense organizations tends to decline after every American victory.

Defense preparations are, in fact, as Mayor La Guardia said, "damned serious business." The range of bombing planes is increasing. The time may be near when the Nazis could get here, and drop their bomb loads. But unless they are in an unusually irrational mood they will not make this investment unless they are pretty sure they can throw us into confusion and interfere with production. They can't do much in this line if we are ready and disciplined. If we could overlook the possible fatalities and injuries, as soldiers have to do, the worst plastering that the Nazis could administer to a well-prepared American city might do us more good than harm: it would light up the fighting spirit, give us new confidence and increase production. But constant readiness is essential, tedious though it may often be.—New York Times.

# GAS

Is an economical servant in the home. It is also serving as a vital part in war production. Be patriotic. Help conserve gas by keeping your present equipment in good repair for higher efficiency.

## Central Ind. Gas Co.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Substance" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, March 14.

The Golden Text is: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all" (I Chronicles 29: 11, 12).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies: and all the things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace" (Proverbs 3:13-15, 17).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Man walks in the direction towards which he looks, and where his treasure is, there will his heart be also. If our hopes and affections are spiritual, they come from above, not from beneath, and they bear as of old the fruits of the Spirit" (p. 451). "Christianity causes men to turn naturally from matter to Spirit, as the flower turns from darkness to light" (p. 458).

### Poultry Will Not Be On Ration List

Washington, March 12—The Office of Price Administration is reported to have decided not to ration poultry, game and fresh fish for the time being.

Officials say poultry supplies are plentiful at the moment and are likely to remain so, unless meat rationing causes a heavy purchasing run on chickens.

Fisheries Coordinator Ickes estimated that production of fresh seafoods this year will total only about three-billion, 650-million pounds—or approximately 60 per cent of the seven billion needed to supply the armed forces, lend-lease and civilian needs in 1943. Even so, it was decided not to ration fish, as the complexity of the job involved would not be justified by the results.

A 92-year-old citizen of Minonk, Ill., rolled up his sleeves and got in 17,000 pounds of scrap for the local scrap drive.

### Legal Notice

#### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT

State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: Alice Ruth Waugh

James William Waugh  
In the Delaware Superior Court  
January Term, 1943  
Complaint: Divorce  
No. 7187-S

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, James William Waugh, that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein for divorce together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1943, the 8th day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the Second Monday in April, A. D. 1943, at the Court House in the City of Muncie in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.

WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1943.

JESSE E. GREENE, Clerk

Pieroni & Pieroni,

Attorneys at Law.

Feb. 26, March 5-12

### Claims Third War May Follow Present

Delaware, Ohio, March 12—Vice-President Wallace said today that a third World War is probable unless full postwar cooperation is achieved between the Soviet union and the other Allied states.

He declared that the world's future well-being will depend on the extent to which Marxism "as it is being progressively modified in Russia" and democracy, "as we are adapting it to the twentieth century conditions, can live together in peace.

Wallace, who spoke at Ohio Wesleyan University, added that Communist propaganda for world revolution, or American failure to contribute to the solution of world post war problems, could foment a third World War.

Wallace condemned the spirit of Japanese and Prussian militarism which he said "systematically devoted the highest virtues of their citizenry, generation after generation, to the glorification of the state and the ruthlessness of war."

And he stressed the necessity for cooperating after the war with those Germans who are opposed to Nazi radical theories and to the concept that might makes right.

Wallace declared that in the post-war world, the cause of the common man must be served by full employment and expanding production, and by the complete utilization of invention and technology.

As for the danger of another war, Wallace said such a conflict would be inevitable if, and we quote, "Russia should again embrace the Trotskyist idea of fermenting world wide revolution, or if British interests should again be sympathetic to anti-Russian activity in Germany and other countries."

### Legal Notice

#### NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

In the matter of Certain Proposed Public Improvements of the City of Muncie, State of Indiana

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that it is desired and deemed necessary to make the following described public improvements for the City of Muncie, Indiana, as authorized by the following numbered improvement resolutions, adopted by said Board on the 3rd day of March, 1943 to-wit:

1. R. No. 837—1943 to improve Fourteenth Street by construction of curb and gutter on both sides of Fourteenth Street from Hoyt Avenue to Rochester Avenue.

1. R. No. 838—1943 to improve Light Street by construction of curb and gutter on both sides and sidewalk on East side of said Light Street from North Street to University Avenue.

All work done in the making of said described public improvements shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the improvement resolution, as numbered, adopted by the Board of Public Works on the above named date, and the drawings, plans, profiles and specifications which are on file and may be seen in the office of said Board of Public Works of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The Board of Public Works has fixed the 24th day of March, 1943 as a date upon which remonstrances may be filed or heard by persons interested in, or affected by said described public improvements, and on said date at 2 o'clock P. M. said Board of Public Works will meet at its office in said City for the purpose of hearing and considering any remonstrances which may have been filed, or which may have been presented; said Board fixes said date as a date for the modification, confirmation, rescinding, or postponement of action on said remonstrances; and on said date will hear all persons interested or whose property is affected by said proposed improvements, and will decide whether the benefits that will accrue to the property abutting and adjacent to the proposed improvement and to the said City will be equal to or exceed the estimated cost of the proposed improvements, as estimated by the City Civil Engineer.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

By W. M. BROCK, Clerk

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